Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXII.---NO. 91. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,636

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year, by Mail, $5.00
Six Months, " 2.50
Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

An Austrian and two British warships were allowed by Admiral Sampson to enter Santiago harbor and remove foreign subjects. —— It is impossible to save the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. —— Sampson has been instructed to co-operate with Shafter in the bombardment of Santiago; the bombardment has been deferred to enable foreigners to get out of the city. —— The total number of Americans killed and wounded at Santiago up to Saturday night is placed at about 1,800; all the wounded are recovering. —— Premier Sagasta announced officially yesterday the destruction of Cervera's fleet. —— Troops at Camp Alger started yesterday to reinforce Shafter at Santiago; the Second brigade left for Charleston and will be transported on the Yale and Harvard. —— Spaniards made a night attack upon Shafter's forces but were repulsed with heavy losses. —— People in Santiago are not only panic-stricken but are suffering for food. —— New York markets: Money on call steadier at 1@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet and steady—middling uplands 6¼c; flour was rather weak; wheat—spot firm; No. 2 red 90c; corn—spot easy; No. 2 37c; rosin quiet; spirits turpentine quiet at 26½@26¾c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 5.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 79 deg.; 8 P.M., 78 deg.; maximum, 84 deg.; minimum, 74 deg.; mean, 79 deg.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 1 foot.

Rainfall for the day, .15; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .17 inches.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

General rains have occurred in all districts, and were heavy in the Memphis and Galveston districts. Cooler and generally cloudy weather prevails. The following heavy precipitation (inches) was reported: Curie, Tex., 1.98; Houston, Tex., 1.60.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The barometer has fallen sharply throughout the Northwest, the upper Lake region and the east Rocky Mountain slopes, and has risen slightly in the North Atlantic Coast States, where it is highest. A storm of some energy is developing over the Dakotas. Fair weather is reported generally, except along the Atlantic coast from Philadelphia south and the east Gulf, where it is cloudy, and rain is falling in Virginia, North Carolina and Florida. Moderate showers have occurred during the day throughout Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. It is some cooler to-night in the Atlantic Coast States, while elsewhere it is slightly warmer.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair in western portions; showers in eastern portions; warmer in western portions; northeast to eastern winds.

Port Almanac---July 6.

Sun Rises	4.48 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.19 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 35 M.
High Water at Southport	9.35 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	12.05 P. M.

That Georgia colonel who has no feet evidently doesn't expect to do any running.

Spain is heavy on awe-inspiring names for her torpedo boats, but the Terror, Temerario and Audaz were awful misfits.

There are different reports as to Gen. Shafter's weight. The Spaniards have come to the conclusion that he is a man of no wait.

The Spaniards have learned more about America and Americans in the past two months than they learned in the previous two hundred years; but Americans are great instructors.

Since the beginning of the war the United States have spent $9,000,000 for ships, yachts, tugs, etc., for most of which they will have no use when the war is over and will sell cheap.

A New York lady has contrived a soldier's tent, made of cheese cloth, which will keep out due, mosquitoes and reptiles, and is so light that it may be packed and carried in a knapsack.

It may be true, as stated by some astronomers, that only one per cent. of the sun's heat reaches the earth, but the Spaniards in Santiago have probably concluded by this time that the Americans have added the other ninety-nine.

The torpedo boat hasn't cut much of a figure in this war. The Spanish torpedo boats, which were talked about so much at first, and apparently so much feared, have been conspicuous only for getting away from our ships if they happened to get in range of them.

There are more things in the atmosphere than smells and insects. Since the experiments with liquefied air began several new and unsuspected elements—argon, helium, crypton, neon and mitargon, the last two the latest discovered, so that when a fellow takes a mouthful of air he is taking a sort of thin hash una wares.

The climate of the Philippines, like that of Cuba, for Summer, had a pretty bad reputation, but it is behaving splendidly, for reports from Manila say that our men are not suffering from heat and that the weather is excellent.

Admiral Dewey is not losing any sleep over the approach of Camara's fleet. He modestly remarks that he has the boys and the ships that will not give Camara ground to complain of any lack of attention.

It is said that Gen. Aguinaldo, the commander of the Phillipine insurgents, is a handsome fellow. His pictures do not look that way, but there is no doubt that he is behaving very handsomely.

An ostrich farm is one of the latest business ventures reported from Buncombe county. No buncombe about it. It is a dead sure thing. Some of the Buncombeites are in high feather over it.

The Texans, who know him, fondly call Gen. Shafter "Old Pecos Bill," and confidently predicted that after he got there Santiago would soon have a Bill-ious attack that the doctors couldn't cure.

The first bale of Texas cotton has been ginned and sent to President McKinley to be made into gun cotton for the battleship Texas. You couldn't keep Texas out of a thing like this.

There is, it is said, in the Philippine islands an eagle that is three times as large as the ordinary eagle. Whether we hold the Philippines or not, we will have to adopt that fellow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seacoast Road—Schedule.
Opening—Hanover Seaside Club.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Found at Hilton Park—Gold watch.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. T. Q. Hall, of Wallace, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. Governor Russell arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. D. H. Dobson, of Atkinson, was a STAR visitor yesterday.

— Iredell Meares, Esq., has returned from a trip to New York State.

—Mr. J. D. Rogers, of Fair Bluff, was among yesterday's visitors at this office.

— Mr. C. W. Vickery and wife, of Washington, D. C. are registered at The Orton.

— Capt. T. M. Morse of the *Nantucket*, was one of the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Mr. Joseph McLaurin, of "Quercus," was a welcome visitor to the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. Luther Wilson, of Calabash, was here yesterday calling on the wholesale merchants.

—Mr. H. L. Kidd, of the Hook and Ladder Company, left yesterday for Little Washington, where he will spend his vacation.

— Mr. S. McGwigan, the clever assistant postmaster at Lake Waccamaw, was a welcome visitor in the city yesterday and last night.

—Mr. J. T. LeGrand, a prominent Democrat of Richmond county, and a candidate for the nomination for Congress by the convention which meets to-night, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. G. Baldwin, brother of Mr. C. M. Baldwin, of this city, is here on his way from Montgomery county, Georgia, to Norfolk, where he will take a place in the navy as a machinist.

— Sergeant Major John H. Gore, Jr., of Company K, Second Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, is home on a furlough which expires July 8th. Camp life has agreed with Sergeant Major Gore and he is looking well and healthy.

Nantucket Contributes to Bagley Fund.

The Raleigh *Post* of yesterday reproduces a letter from Chief Yeoman W. W. Vick, of the *Nantucket*, enclosing a check for $22.10, amount of subscription raised aboard the monitor for the monument fund of Ensign Bagley. A list of the individual subscriptions is also published in the *Post*.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

STILL KEEPING SHOP.

Foster's Board of County Commissioners Go Through the Form of Transacting Business.

There was a meeting of Col. Foster's Board of County Commissioners yesterday afternoon. Chairman Foster and Commissioners Dempsey and Nixon were in attendance.

A resolution was passed granting the use of the county court room for the sessions of the Congressional Convention to-night.

Township tax listers were granted compensation as follows: F. J. Dempsey, Cape Fear township, $45; John A. Holt, Harnett township, $45; R. H. Hewlett, Masonboro township, $40; Steven Keys, Federal Point township, $30.

The report of Register of Deeds, Col. Norwood, showed $14.25 turned over to County Treasurer Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., as the county's share of the proceeds from the sale of fifteen marriage licenses.

The June report of Dr. McMillan as Superintendent of Health, was read and ordered recorded. The gist of the report was much the same as that for the city recently published, save that he referred to the several county institutions—the Jail, County Home, Hospital—all of which were reported in satisfactory condition.

A petition from Mr. R. M. McIntyre, asking a reduction of tax valuation on a lot, corner Ninth and Market streets, was presented. The county attorney rendered an opinion that the commissioners have no authority in the matter.

W. H. Lamb was granted a license to retail spirituous liquors at No. 26 North Water street.

An application from Alcemic Reed for aid was referred to Dr. W. D. McMillan, who will investigate and report to Chairman Foster.

The report of the sheriff, showing the receipts and disbursements in his office during the past month, was referred to the Auditing Committee. The report of Superintendent T. A. Watson of the County Home was also referred to the same committee.

Mr. Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., as county treasurer, submitted a report showing funds in the treasury July 1st as follows: Special fund, $7,865.62; school fund, $7,865.62; general fund (overdrawn), $624.31.

Hospital bills were referred back to the managers for approval, and a motion adopted urging the resident physician and stewardess of the hospital to see that the reports are always ready for the Board of Commissioners on the first Monday of each month.

AUDIT AND FINANCE.

Proceedings at Yesterday's Meeting of the Board—Bonds for Contracts Approved—City Finances.

The Board of Audit and Finance met yesterday at 3 P. M., with Chairman H. C. McQueen and members C. W. Yates and J. H. Webber present.

A communication was read from Clerk and Treasurer Wm. Struthers, giving an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen on July 4th, authorizing the Mayor and chairman of the Board of Audit and Finance to negotiate a loan of $10,000 from the banks of Wilmington for the purpose of raising funds to pay the interest on coupons on the bonded debt of the city, the provision being also made that the banks be allowed a commission of a quarter of one per cent. on all coupons they may pay and to hold all coupons maturing July 1st as collateral security for the loan. The ordinance was concurred in.

The clerk submitted a statement of his examination of the books of the city treasurer showing cash May 1, $1,303,07; receipts during May, $28,948.24; disbursements in May, $9,220.76; balance on hand June 1, $21,030.55.

The bond of the Chadbourn Lumber Co., in the sum of $1,000 to secure the faithful performance of their contract to furnish the city with lumber for the current fiscal year with Messrs. J. H. Chadbourn and J. H. Chadbourn, Jr., as sureties, was approved.

The bond of S. P. Cowan & Co., for shoeing, feeding and stabling the city mules for the current fiscal year in the sum of $1,000, with Mr. Junius Davis as surety, was approved.

After auditing and approving current expenses amounting to $6,446.31, the board adjourned.

MR. CHARLES B. ALLEN DEAD.

Death Came Suddenly From Heart Failure—No Funeral Announcement.

Mr. Charles B. Allen, mailing clerk in the the office of the *Messenger*, died quite suddenly at 10:45 o'clock last night at his late residence on Sixth street, between Nun and Church. Dr. Stokes, who was called in and made and examination of the remains is of the opinion that death was caused by heart failure, brought on by heat and exhaustion.

The deceased was about 45 years of age and leaves a wife and children who have the sincere sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

They are visiting relatives of Mrs. Allen in Florence, S. C., and a telegram announcing the death was sent to them just before midnight. Funeral announcements have not yet been made.

At Fifth Street Church.

Rev. Thos. A. Smoot, who assisted Dr. Nash during one Summer of his pastorate at Fifth Street Methodist church, and who is now a professor in Greensboro Female College, is expected to conduct the services at Fifth Street M. E. Church to-night.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention Will Meet This Evening

IN THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

All Necessary Arrangements Made by Local Committees—Convention Hall Handsomely Decorated—Rooms Provided for Delegates.

The Democratic Convention of the Sixth Congressional District will meet at 8 o'clock to-night in the county Court House. The delegates began to come in yesterday, those having arrived up to the arrival of the last train yesterday being as follows: R. B. Branch, Robeson; Dr. George F. Lucas and Dr. E. Porter, Pender; R. A. Morrow, J. G. Covington and George W. Meredith, Union; A. L. McDonald, W. E. Harrison, Dr. J. H. Williams and Cameron Morrison, Richmond; J. S. Watkins, Anson. The great majority of delegates will reach here to-day, and mostly by the Carolina Central train, which arrives at 12.05 P. M.

The local committees have been hard at work getting ready for the convention. Badges have been provided for the delegates, and other arrangements made by which it is hoped that the business of the convention can be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

The court room has been decorated with bunting and American and Cuban flags.

The following guide for delegates has been prepared:

The convention will meet at 8 P. M. in the County Court House.

Delegates from the several counties will meet in rooms provided for them in the Smith building (second floor) on Princess street, at 4 P. M., to select members of committees on permanent organization, platform and resolutions and credentials; also, to choose members of the District Executive Committee.

Delegates will be provided with badges by the Committee of Arrangements.

Board and lodging can be had at The Orton House at $2.00 to $2.50 per day; Bonitz House at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; Fulton House, $1.00, single meals, 25 cents; other boarding houses $1.00 to $1.25 per day.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Lots in the City and Small Tracts Out of Town.

Several pieces of property were sold yesterday at the court house door. The first transaction was the sale of an undivided one-fifth interest in lot 3, block 313, for $100. to Mr. D. H. Rey, of Fayetteville. The sale was made by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court in a civil action in which C. C. Covington, assignee of D. C. Whitted and others were plaintiffs and W. J. Toomer and others were defendants.

Geo. Rountree, Esq., sold the Larkins property at Summer Rest, Wrightsville, Sound to A. G. Ricaud, Esq., for $550.

Geo. Harriss, Jr., commissioner, also made sevlral sales, Geo. Rountree, Esq., crying off the property. A tract of land in East Wilmington, between the lands of Oscar Pearsall and H. C. Evans, and containing 125 acres, was sold to Marsden Bellamy, Esq., for $1,500. A cottage on Wrightsville Sound and a house and lot on Dock street between Sixth and Seventh was knocked down to Mrs. Eugenia W. Harriss for $800 and $1,200 respectively. The sale of one lot, corner Market and Sixth streets, was postponed.

CLYDE STEAMSHIPS.

The Pawnee Temporarily Takes the Place of the Benefactor.

The Clyde steamship *Pawnee*, Capt. Chichester, brought freight from New York this week in place of the *Benefactor* which has been slightly disabled. The *Pawnee* merely touched here on her way from Boston to Charleston and Jacksonville. The *Geo. W. Clyde*, Charleston to New York, will touch here Thursday and take the usual coastwise cargo.

The *Pawnee* has been greatly enlarged. Her tonnage is 1,300, formerly it was only 800. She is a big boat now and ranks among the best of the Clyde steamships. She had 1,000 barrels of cement for Caswell yesterday, but this took up only a small part of the boat's carrying space.

The *Pawnee* cleared yesterday afternoon for Charleston.

Justice Bunting's Court.

Justice R. H. Bunting disposed of seven cases yesterday as follows: Harriet Blocker, assault with a deadly weapon, dismissed; John Loftin, throwing rock on street, judgment suspended on the payment of costs; Charlie McCulloch, assault and battery, discharged; Dolly Merrick, assault and battery with deadly weapon, discharged; Rebecca Carr, assault with deadly weapon, bound over to court in a bond of $50; Annie James, assault and battery, discharged, and Tom Tate, assault and battery, judgment suspended on the payment of costs,

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Congregational Meeting—Decided to Extend a Call to Rev. A. C. Barron, Pastor Tryon St. Church, Charlotte.

A congregational meeting of the First Baptist Church was held last night at 8.15 o'clock, in the lecture room. Mr. James Calder was called to the chair and Clerk F. L. Huggins kept a record of the proceedings.

Rev. F. H. Farrington, pastor of Southside Baptist Church, submitted to the meeting plans looking to the erection of a new house of worship for Southside and a request that the First Church donate for this purpose a piece of land now partly occupied by the Baptist Old Ladies' Home, near the corner of Fifth and Wooster streets. On motion of Mr. R. M. Westcott, the request was unanimously granted, the understanding being that the Southside Church should erect a new and commodious home for the old ladies.

Mr. George E. Leftwich, secretary of the pulpit committee, reported that the committee had unanimously decided on Dr. A. C. Barron, pastor of Tryon Street Baptist Church of Charlotte, and recommend that a call be extended him. Motions to receive the report and extend the call were carried unanimously.

After the transaction of other less important business, the meeting adjourned.

The members of the First Baptist Church are united on Dr. Barron and every one of them hopes that he will accept the call. They have reason to believe that he will, as he has already signified his willingness to consider a call.

LOCAL DOTS.

— A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association is called for this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— The recruits for Lieut. Walker's negro company will meet to-night at the City Hall to make arrangements for leaving for Fort Macon.

— The Atlantic Coast Line is doing a big business now in hauling troops. At one time recently there wasn't a single passenger coach on the yards here.

— The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met in monthly session yesterday at 11 o'clock at the Exchange office. Only routine business was transacted.

— Mr. James F. Post, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer of the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad Company, announces that the directors have declared a dividend of three per cent.

— Mr. H. L. Peterson, of Engine Co. No. 1, reported for duty yesterday. It will be remembered that he was severely injured June 7th in a collision between the Reserve hose reel and the Hook and Ladder truck.

— An excursion from Mount Airy managed by Mr. J. R. Paddison will arrive here at 6.25 P. M. to-day and will go out at 8 o'clock to-morrow. To-morrow many of the excursionists will take a trip down the river on the *Wilmington*.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Officers of Clarendon Lodge Installed. Committees Announced.

The following officers were installed by Clarendon Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, last night:

C. C.—W. A. Willson, Jr.
V. C.—C. R. Branch.
P.—P. F. Dicksey.
M. of W.—W. Catlett.
M. at A.—J. F. Littleton.
I. G.—W. A. Weeks.
O. G.—W. P. Oldham.

Committees were announced by the Chancellor Commander for ensuing terms as follows: Supervision—W. Catlett, O. M. Filyaw, W. P. Oldham.

Hall—H. W. Collins, Jas. D. Nutt, Walker Taylor.

Finance—J. T. King, Geo. LeGrand, W. G. Sales.

Social Relief—1st ward, O. M. Filyaw; 2nd ward, Geo. Sloan; 3rd ward, W. G. Farmer; 4th ward, W. A. Willson, Jr.; 5th ward, J. F. Littleton; Southport, J. W. Harper.

THE VOTE IN CONVENTION.

The Vote to Which Each County Will Be Entitled.

The following is the vote, based on the Democratic vote for Governor in 1896, to which each county of the Sixth District will be entitled in the Congressional Convention:

Anson	34
Brunswick	16
Columbus	28
Mecklenburg	89
New Hanover	44
Pender	22
Richmond	37
Robeson	44
Union	36
Total	350

Necessary to a nomination 176.

The Mayor's Court.

The four colored boys who were recently arrested for breaking into the residence of A. G. Ricaud Esq., last week will be tried to-day. The hearing was to have been yesterday but Mayor Wright continued the cases until to-day. Two boys, John Hays and Ed Long, locked up because of disorderly conduct, were discharged.

HINTON-SHEPHERD.

At 12 M. Yesterday Mr. J. O. Hinton Wedded Miss Estelle Shepherd, of Raleigh.

At high noon yesterday there was a quiet home wedding at the residence of Mr. John S. Devine on Dock street. Mr. J. O. Hinton of this city was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Estelle Shepherd, of Raleigh, daughter of Capt. W. O. Shepherd, of that city. Only a few friends and relatives of the couple were present. Dr. Carmichael performed the ceremony.

The wedding was quite a surprise to friends of both bride and groom. It was known that they were engaged, but the marriage was not expected until Fall. Miss Shepherd has been the guest of relatives in the city the past two weeks, and was to have left for her home within the next day or two. Wilmington will be the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hinton. The STAR joins in congratulations to the clever groom, and best wishes for their happiness.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

Negro Companies Ordered to Fort Macon. The First Regiment—Second Regiment Not to Move Soon.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, July 5.—A. J. Walker's Wilmington negro company is among those ordered to Fort Macon to-morrow.

Gen. Cowles to-day sent to the First regiment certificates which will enable them to obtain pay for service from April 27th until the day they were mustered in. The field and staff officers will both get pay for that time, as they volunteered as a body from the Fourth regiment N. C. State Guard.

The military ball to-night was a grand success, though some visitors were kept away by the terrific rain.

No orders have yet been received for the Second regiment to move. It is now thought it will be July 15th before the men can leave.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

At Meeting of Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., Last Night.

At the regular weekly meeting of Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., held last night, the following elected and appointed officers were installed by District Deputy Grand Master H. E. Bonitz:

S. P. G.—J. O. Powers.
N. G.—W. H. Badon.
V. G.—Alex. Boon.
Secretary—Jas. T. Riley.
Treasurer—Wm. Goodman.
O. G.—W. G. T. Keen.
I. G.—J. Holmes.
W.—J. F. Craig.
Conductor—J. T. Scott.
Chaplain—L. L. Boon.
R. S. to N. G.—W. W. Yopp.
L. S. to N. G.—A. H. Creasy.
R. S. to V. G.—A. W. Allen,
L. S. to V. G.—M. Kirschbaum.
R. S. S.—W. F. LeGwin.
L. S. S.—F. LaFella.

The grand officers present were:
D. D. G. M.—H. E. Bonitz.
G. W.—M. W. Jacobi.
G. M.—L. L. Boon.
G. S.—W. H. Yopp.
G. T.—W. L. Jacobs.
G. G.—W. G. T. Keen.

THE LATE GEO. GROTGEN.

Funeral Yesterday Afternoon—Interment in Oakdale Cemetery.

The funeral of the late George Grotgen was conducted yesterday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, 510 Bladen street, thence to St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The pastor, Rev. Dr. A. G. Voigt, officiated in a solemn and impressive manner as befitted the occasion. Appropriate hyms were rendered by a choir composed of Mrs. J. H. Rehder, Miss Emma Hutaff, and Miss Elese Ortmann.

Germania Lodge No. 4, Knights of Phythias, attended the funeral in a body.

Mr. Grotgen's remains were laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery in the presence of many friends of the family and beautiful flowers were placed on the grave.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. A. D. Wessell and H. Woebse from the Christian Association, and Messrs. John Haar, J. H. Boesch, C. Schulken, and F. W. Ortmann from Germania Lodge, No. 4 K. of P.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Extends grateful thanks to the following friends for contributions to the Home during the past month: Mrs. H. F. Wilder, a friend, Mrs. Nimocks, Mrs. Smallbones, Miss Leon Agostini, Mrs. Bridgers, Mrs. W. S. Warrock, Miss Leilly Brown, Mrs. Bettie Grant, Mrs. Wm. Neistle, Mrs. Sykes, Mrs. Duffie, Mrs. Shick, Mrs. Wm. Monroe, Mrs. T. C. James, Mrs. Burtt, Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Jr., Mrs. B. Solomon, Mrs. Wm. DeRosset, Mrs. Joe Bunting, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. E. A. King, Mrs. W. H. Turlington, Miss Louise Harlowe, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. A. D. Lynch, Mrs. V. Hall, Mrs. W. H. Yopp, Mrs. R. J. Bunting, Mrs. A. A. Willard, Mrs. Roger Moore, Mr. J. F. Garrell, Mr. W. M. Heayes. We call the attention of our friends to next Tuesday as being our regular meeting day, also to the monthly meeting that takes place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. We would be very glad if the members would attend these meetings, it is very discouraging to have so few in attendance. While we appreciate the financial aid, we also would be delighted to have the personal interest.

BUSINESS LOCALS

IN "THE MORNING STAR"

COST BUT A CENT A WORD.

NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement.
The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

Office of Secretary of W., C. & A. R. R. CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 5TH, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the capital stock of that Company, to all holders of record of July 1st, 1898. Dividends due and payable on July 10th, 1898, at the office of the Treasurer at Wilmington, N. C.

The transfer books will stand closed from July 1st to the 10th, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer W., C. & A. R. R. Co.
jy 5 5t

Hanover Seaside Club Opening.

Friday, July 8th, 1898.

Members and their friends are invited to attend.

Good Music

will be provided. Boat will run regular schedule. Last train will leave the Beach at 11 o'clock.

The Executive Committee.
jy 3 3t sun wed fri

New Wheat Flour.

200 Barrels New Flour.
160 Barrels 1-8 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-2 Flour.
25 Barrels 1-16 Flour.
25 Barrels Best Patent Flour
PRICES TERRIBLY DOWN.

W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.
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W. S. W.
JUL 5 1898

Get a Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps.

MADE AT
Short Notice
BY THE
WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. jy 5 tf

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's FINE SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.
We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.
a 17 tf

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

WE CARRY ALL GRADES, STYLES AND PRICES.

The Worth Company.
jy 2 tf

We Want Your Trade.

WE WILL WORK FOR IT. WE DEAL IN GENERAL PROVISIONS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR.

Plankinton Hams,
Squire's Pig Bellies,

NOT EQUALLED ANYWHERE. GUARANTEED TRADE MAKERS. WE HAVE SOME OF THOSE

5c Sellers,

Topical Twist-head.
Cuban Blossom,
Renown,

Also 10c Sellers,

Perfectos,
El Captain General.

After July 1st, You Pay the Extra Tax, Until then we Sell at Old Prices. Do About Or Get Left.

Vollers & Hashagen,
GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,
je 30 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

Stings and Bites

of Mosquitoes, Sandflies

and other pestilential insects are not very pleasant sensations.

There Is No Better Remedy

for Stings, Bites, Bruises, Cuts, &c., than

WITCH HAZEL EXTRACTS.

Every one living on the Sound or Beach should keep a good supply of Witch Hazel all the time. We have just received a large quantity of the best quality of Witch Hazel Extract and are selling it at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Why pay $1.75 for a quart of extratc of Witch Hazel, called Pond's Extract, when you can get the same quantity for about one-fourth the cost? Very close price in one or five gallon lots.

Ammonia 25c per quart, equal to two quarts Household Ammonia.

J. Hicks Bunting,
je 23 tf Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 5 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid.

GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. je 28 tf

VOLUME TIGHTLY BOUND

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $80.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1898

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

IS AGUINALDO SOLVING IT?

There has been much discussion in this country as to what disposition this Government should make of the Philippine islands, some contending that we should hold them as our property, and others that we should not. We have contended that when Spanish power is broken, we should assist the fighters against Spain to establish a government of their own and then turn the islands over to them, just as we are pledged to do in the case of Cuba. The case of the Philippines is practically the same as that of Cuba, the only difference being that the reconcentrado does not figure in it, and there is no recorded declaration against holding, although there is a virtual one.

Whether Admiral Dewey had any idea of seeing a Philippine Republic established we do not know, but he certainly had no idea that this Government contemplated taking possession of these islands and holding them, in the event he was successful, as he confidently expected to be. How he and his fellow officers felt is thus told in the *China Mail*, a paper published in Hong Kong, in the issue of April 25th, the day that Admiral Dewey sailed from Mirs Bay. After speaking of the departure of the fleet for Manila, it says:

"During the first two days we have had frequent opportunities of conversing with American naval officers and American citizens on the situation and the prospects of fighting in the neighborhood of the Philippines. The general impression is that Spain will 'climb down' without forcing a fight, but in any case it seems to be certain that the United States has no designs upon the Philippine islands. We cannot but admire the restraint which has characterized our American cousins in the far East during this crisis. Although prepared for any emergency, and to uphold the best traditions of the American republic, the American officers are utterly devoid of any blustering hectoring desire to come to blows with the Spanish vessels, but seem to be very confident of the steaming and fighting capabilities of their vessels as compared with the Spanish, and will enter upon any contest with complete confidence."

The writer of this extract had evidently conversed with the officers of that fleet and thus briefly but unequivocally told how they felt and the sentiment among them, which was that this was no war of conquest on the part of our Government, but a war against oppression and in the name of humanity. Nor is there much if any doubt that Admiral Dewey impressed Aguinaldo and other insurgent chiefs who were co-operating with him that conquest was no part of the plan of this Government, and the probability of this is borne out by the cordial co-operation of the insurgents with Admiral Dewey and the willingness with which they have been directed by him in their movements, and the faithfulness with which they have complied with his wishes in avoiding excesses which might subject them to censure and give other Governments a pretext for interference.

Of course the question of what we should do with the islands could not come up until Spain's hold on them had been broken, but it is also true that the idea of holding possession never entered any body's head until it was seen that Admiral Dewey had a pretty tight grip on Manila and that with the co-operation of the insurgents he had the Spaniards penned up. Then territorial greed began to assert itself and the voice of the "destiny" crier began to be heard loud in the land. It has become louder because the Republican politicians are echoing it under the belief that it appeals to national pride, always a potent element, and therefore is good political capital. They really care more for the political capital they hope to make out of it than they do for the Philippine islands if there were twice as many of them as there are.

But perhaps events may give this problem the right solution after all, a solution in accordance with the sentiments of the officers of the Asiatic squadron when it sailed for Manila, and in accordance with the contention of those, one of whom we are, that the islands should be turned over to their own people who have been fighting against Spanish misrule and brutality, and for independence, not simply for a change of rulers.

And Aguinaldo may be the agent who will bring this about. Whatever the masses of the Philippine people may be, whether semi-savage, as represented, or not he is no semi-savage but a very able, a very remarkable, and a very successful leader, displaying much sagacity, much firmness, much generalship and much personal magnetism to have secured such perfect control of his own people and in such short time to have put into the field such a large army, large enough to defeat all the Spanish Generals he has attacked, to capture three or four thousands of them, including Governors of Provinces and Generals, and to have finally driven all he did not capture within the walls of Manila where they are corralled and at his mercy any day that Admiral Dewey gives the word to attack. And all this has been done without any excesses, without any cruelty or any of the vengeance which the Spaniards feared if they should fall into the hands of the insurgents. And this is the man upon whose head Governor-General Augusti has put a reward of $25,000, as an inducement to assassination. What manner of man he is is further shown by the following proclamation issued to his followers:

"Filipinos: The great North American nation, the repository of true liberty and therefore the friend of freedom for our nation, opposed and subjugated by the tyranny and disposition of its rulers, has come to afford to our people a protection as decisive as it is undoubtedly disinterested, regarding our unfortunate country as possessing sufficient civilization and aptitude for self-government, and in order to justify this high conception formed of us by the great American nation we ought to reprobate all such acts as may derogate from that conception, such as pillage, robbery and every class of outrage against persons and property.

"In order to avoid improper conduct during the period of our campaign, I order as follows:

"Article 1. The lives and property of all foreigners shall be respected, including in this denomination Chinese and all Spanish tradesmen, who have not directly or indirectly contributed to the bearing of arms against us.

"Article 2. Equally shall be respected those of the enemy who shall lay down their arms.

"Article 3. Medical establishments and ambulances shall be respected and persons and all effects thereto attached, unless they display hostility.

"Article 4. Persons disobeying these preceding articles shall be summarily tried and executed, if their disobedience leads to assassination, incendarism, robbery or rape.

"Given at Cavite, 24th day of May, 1898.

"EMILIO AGUINALDO.'"

Possibly Admiral Dewey may have inspired if he did not dictate this proclamation—it is American enough for that—but whether or not, it took a man of firmness and brainy parts to issue it and make his followers live up to it, considering the provocation they had to wreak vengeance on the Spaniards and retaliate for some of the barbarities perpetrated on them. Since then (but a few days ago) this Aguinaldo at a convention called by him and held at Cavite, with the knowledge (but without the personal participation) of Admiral Dewey, proclaimed the Philippine Republic under the protectorate of the United States of America, thus while proclaiming independence gratefully recognizing the obligations they are under to the United States.

Now the question is how can this Government, which in the start of the war disclaimed any thought of conquest, overturn a government established by the people of the Philippines, without giving the lie to its anti-conquest declarations and virtually making war upon the allies of Admiral Dewey? This movement of Aguinaldo in declaring the Republic, with the knowledge and at least tacit consent of Admiral Dewey, puts an estoppel to the conquest programme, if that be contemplated, and presents the question in an entirely different shape, one that leaves but little question as to what this Government must do if it would preserve its own consistency and keep faith with its allies.

"Our baby has been contunually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MINOR MENTION.

Monday was a great Fourth of July, not so much in the way of celebration, although it was celebrated with more enthusiasm and heartiness than for many years, but in the glad news that came to Washington from time to time during the day from our naval and army commanders at Santiago and from Admiral Dewey at Manila, any one of which would have been enough to send the blood quickening through the veins and give zest to the patriotic celebration of that glorious anniversary. There was not one of these events that was not pregnant with great results. The destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet makes Spain hopelessly powerless upon the sea, while the certain capture of Santiago will have a demoralizing effect that would be ruinous even if Spain were in much better fighting trim than she is. The fall of that city, one of their strongholds and one that they claimed was impregnable, makes Havana the last refuge and standing place of defence, and that is really more vulnerable than Santiago was. The arrival of reinforcements for Admiral Dewey eases the situation over there and puts him in a position to carry out his plans. Take it all in all it is seldom that a story of so many grand and important events is embraced in the reports of one day.

* * *

In noticing reference we made a few days ago to the yield of wheat on the farm of Mr. Alford, of Robeson county, the Charlotte *Observer* says:

"The Wilmington STAR comments favorably on this, yet observes that 'a yield of 23 bushels to the acre is not a very large yield, but it is twice as large as the average yield for the United States, and about three times the average yield for North Carolina.' Our Wilmington contemporary surprises us. It had been our understanding that the average yield of wheat in North Carolina is twelve bushels to the acre. That is poor enough business, but eight bushels to the acre is simply trifling with agriculture."

This statement may have surprised others, as it has surprised our esteemed contemporary, but it is a fact nevertheless. About twelve and a half bushels to the acre is the average for the United States, and less than seven is the average for North Carolina. It is too early for the figures of this year's crop, but last year it was something less than seven bushels, and last year was a more than ordinary good year. There has been considerable improvement in late years in the method of cultivating wheat. The wheat acreage in this State in 1897 was 688,196 acres which yielded 4,748,552 bushels. This is a little less than seven bushels to the acre. This may be "simply trifling with agriculture," as the *Observer* remarks, but it is a pretty big improvement on ten years ago when the average yield didn't amount to more than five bushels to the acre, and the average yield for Mecklenburg, which is a good wheat county, to not more than five bushels, and of Randolph, which claims to be the champion wheat county, to very little more. But we are improving, and there is some satisfaction in that. With such practical instructors as Mr. Fred Oliver, of Mecklenburg, Mr. Logan, of Buncombe, Mr. Alford, of Robeson, and others we might mention, our farmers have object lessons from which they may, and doubtless will, learn a great deal about the methods of growing wheat.

* * *

The question as to whether the Spaniards will fight is set at rest by their stubborn defence of Santiago, and by the gallant dash of Admiral Cervera from Santiago harbor in the face of the blockading squadron. He had planned well and counting on the speed of his vessels hoped to get away; but our commanders were to alert for him, caught him before he got well under way, and the unerring marksmanship of our gunners and the poor marksmanship of the Spanish gunners soon put the speed of Cervera's ships at a discount, and they came to grief and went in flames and to the bottom in a couple brief hours. And yet when they were hitting nothing and being mercelessly pounded and torn by our gunners, the men stood to their guns and left them only when their ships went down and they could deliver their futile fire no longer. Cervera was brave, his officers and men were brave, and none more heartily attest their bravery than their victorious antagonists who clasped their hands and complimented them on it after the destruction of the fleet which they had so valiantly defended. It is a pity to see such men sacrificed through the stupidity and obstinacy of a Government which does not seem able to comprehend the situation, or to realize the impending disaster. If its eyes could be opened by nothing else it seems to us that the object lesson presented in the striking contrast of the handling of guns by the American and Spanish gunners should convince it of the utter hopelessness of facing an American fleet by a Spanish fleet, however fine the vessels may be. A fine ship is simply destined to fall a prey to its attackers when its gunners can't hit anything. Here in a fierce fight of over an hour's duration, while hundreds of Spaniards were killed by our gunners, but one man killed and two injured is the record of loss in our fleet, while only one or two of our lighter vessels were slightly damaged. What more impressive object lesson of the inequality of men, and the hopelessness of marine contests, should any rational Government ask? But the Spanish Ministry is not rational. It is conducting this war pretty much in the same way that the bull in the ring fights the fellow with the red flag, and they show about as much sense or method.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Mr. Bryan continues to be the subject of newspaper paragraphs and articles. And no wonder! A majority of over a million of white American voters supported him at the polls two years ago. No candidate for President ever had a tribute as handsome as that.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—— If Montejo had been killed at Manila, he would have been embalmed in Spanish history as a hero. Since he remained alive, however, he is to be court-martialed because he didn't win. Spain had better adopt the method of the ancient Carthagenians, who put their defeated commanders inside of barrels filled with spikes and then rolled the barrels down a long hill.—*Norfolk Ledger, Dem.*

—— The absence, so far, of any signs of jealousy and friction, among our army and navy officers, is a most agreeable and commendable thing for the country to contemplate. Some of the unfortunate appointments of the civilians have provoked cynical smiles on the faces of the old veterans, but if they have grumbled they have done so in private, among themselves.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

—— Poor Camara is sharing the fate of poor Cevera. He has been ordered to "move on" by the Egyptian Government, as Cervera was ordered by Portugal and other powers. And he attempts to secure delay by the pretext that his ships need "repairs." To complete the parrallel he only needs to bottle himself up somewhere, and this he will no doubt do.—*New York World, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Newton *Enterprise:* The wheat threshers report that the wheat is generally good, the yield per acre being just about the same as last year.

— Winston *Journal:* The South ern Railway has awarded a contract to D. Getaz & Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., to build a new depot at Greensboro. The new structure will be 50 by 160 feet and three stories in height. Stone and hydraulic pressed brick will be the materials used, with white enamel terra cotta trimmings. The depot is to be completed by January 12, 1899.

— High Point *Enterprise:* Mr. C. C. Muse received intelligence yesterday of the death of Mr. Wilson Chandler, of Chandler's Grove, Montgomery county, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Muse. Mr. Chandler was bitten by a mad-dog about two months ago and went at once for the usual preventive at Charlotte, Lexington and other places where there are madstones. These seemed to have done little good, because the account says that he died from the effects of the bite.

— Marion *Messenger:* Victor Blue, the hero, who traveled from sea to sea about Santiago and counted Cervera's ships, is a native of North Carolina, since childhood of South Carolina, belong to the one family of Blues in the country. The writer had the pleasure of being pastor of a church in Alabama, of which about a dozen of that name were members. They went to Alabama from the eastern part of North Carolina, and are a most excellent people.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The railroads have made the following round-trip rates to Wilmington and return on account of the Democratic Congressional Convention, which meets in that city on the 6th day of July. Tickets on sale July 5th and 6th, good to return until July 9th:

Charlotte	$7.75
Monroe	7.00
Wadesboro	6.05
Rockingham	5.45
Hamlet	5.45
Laurinburg	4.45
Maxton	4.25
Rocky Point	.70
Pembroke	3.85
Lumberton	3.45
Clarkton	2.25
Fair Bluff	3.25
Cerro Gordo	3.00
Chadbourn	2.75
Lake Waccamaw	2.00
Willard	1.75
Burgaw	1.10
Wrightsville	.50

The convention will be called to order at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of July.

T. C. GUTHRIE, Chairman.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWINKLINGS.

— A humane woman who gets interested in the protection of birds always wants to kill all the cats in her neighborhood.—*Chicago Record.*

Mr. Rich—"You ask my daughter in marriage—er—what may your income be?" Mr. Stoney Broke—"I will leave that entirely to you, sir!"

"Mme. Snipper has perfected a wonderful intervention." "What is it?" "A revolving hat; it works so the congregation can see all sides of it."

"I stood there in the silent night," said the poet, "wrapped in thought." "Dear me!" murmured Miss Cayenne, "how chilly you must have been!"

— Early Suspicions—He—"When did she begin to fear that he had married her for her money?" She—"Well, I believe her suspicions were first aroused when she had to fee the minister."

— Test of Patriotism: "An army nurse has to be at least twenty-five years old!" The brave girl quailed. "They must think we're dead anxious to be nurses!" she exclaimed, much perturbed.—*Detroit Journal.*

— Throckmorton—"Eve made her appearance while Adam was asleep, we are told." Goldthorpe—"That is right." Throckmorton—"I wonder if she seized the opportunity to go through his pockets?"—*Judge.*

—Mrs. Mulligan—"An' w'at did his 'anner say to you this morning?' Mrs. Mulcahy—" 'Can't you and your husband live together without fighting?'" Mrs. Mulligan—"An' w'at did you say?" Mrs. Mulcahy—" 'No, her 'anner, not happily.'"—*Tit Bits.*

— "Agnes won't speak to any of us." "What's the trouble?" "We gave her a surprise party on her birthday." "Why, that ought to have pleased her." "Well it didn't. We gave her a beautiful birthday cake with forty candles around it."—*Chicago Record.*

— Paternal Forethought—"Biggins fully believes that his boy is the most wonderful member of the whole human race." "Yes. He's thinking of having his name copyrighted now, so that when he grows up and gets famous people can't put it on cigar boxes without paying."—*Washington Star.*

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. † †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	7	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6½
BARREL-S-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 00
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	21
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	13
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	14	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	12½
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 00
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 50
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	50	@	52½
Car load, in bags—White	50	@	50½
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	43
Cow Peas		@	90
HIDES—℔ ℔			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7¾
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	10
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 28 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	3 00	@	6 25
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	3 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		5½	5¾
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern		3½	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	6 50	@	8 50
Inferior to Ordinary	4 00	@	5 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 6x24 Heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

FALSE TEETH TRADE.

A REGULAR BUSINESS IN BUYING AND SELLING THEM.

Sometimes the Discarded Sets Are Cleansed, Brightened Up and Resold, and Sometimes They Are Broken Up For the Old Gold In Them.

"Old False Teeth Bought."

This is the sign which attracts the attention of visitors to the office of a certain dealer in dental and optical supplies who does business in Chicago.

"It's queer how people are attracted by that sign," said the owner of the establishment. "I never intended it to be prominent, because there are other lines in my business I am more interested in pushing, but it seems to fairly force itself into the minds of everybody who comes here, no matter what his mission may be, and 'old false teeth bought' is the only thing they can think or talk about.

"There's nothing audacious in dealing in secondhand false teeth, although I will admit the sign is an unusual one. It is a legitimate branch of our trade. With ordinary usage false teeth don't wear out and are just as good at the end of a few years as they were when new. The teeth themselves are valuable, and the gold work used in binding even the commonplace kind together is costly. People are forever getting new ideas about their teeth and keep the dentists busy changing or building over their artificial molars. Then, you remember that a whole lot of people who wear false teeth are dying every day.

"Ten years ago there was no way of utilizing this old material. It was all dead waste, so to speak. But now it is different, and people are more economical. False teeth, especially if heavily set with gold plates, are worth too much money to be cast aside when new ones are ordered or to be buried in a grave. Thus it comes that a trade of consider able proportions has sprung up in this line, and old false teeth are a staple in this market.

"Who brings them here to sell and what class of customers buy them?"

"Small dentists who are hard up financially and lack the inclination or facilities to clean up and build over the discarded sets, which they are sharp enough to retain from their patrons, are the main source of supply. Sometimes they make their patrons a little allowance for the old sets of teeth, but they get out of this whenever possible on the plea that they are worthless. Then we have poor folk who cannot afford to wear false teeth any longer come in here occasionally and offer them for sale. Undertakers? Well, that is a feature of the trade I don't care to talk about. I might be misunderstood, and some people are so squeamish, you know.

"Why, one woman came in here yesterday to buy an opera glass. She looked like a good customer and was inspecting some high priced glasses when I stopped to wait upon a man who frequently brings in some fine teeth. She saw me take a set from him and pay for them, and then, noticing probably his somber clothes and an end of black crape sticking out of one of his side pockets, she flounced away in a fury without a word of explanation. It is hard to please everybody, and as times are hard I have to be very careful."

"But what about your sales? Who takes these old grinders and incisors from you?"

"Principally a class of men who make a business of working over the sets. When the outfit is in reasonably good shape, it is given a thorough cleansing, brightened up, and then resold to dentists who have a cheap patronage. A little tinkering will make them fit after a fashion in the mouths of people who want to make a show of false teeth at small cost. Where the sets are not good enough to be used entire they are broken up, the gold either melted down or saved to be remodeled, and the teeth themselves remounted as they are needed for patients. It's a good thing for poor people, for many of them are thus enabled to get passably fair false teeth at a nominal price, when otherwise they would have to go without, owing to the great expense. Excuse me while I wait upon this woman."

When The Inter Ocean man left the establishment, the merchant was dickering with an ample proportioned African "aunty" for a double set of teeth with heavy gold plates, which she said she had found in a hotel where she worked as chambermaid.

"Der genman' don' go to 'at 'orspital," said aunty. "E's wuz so sick when dey tak' 'im way he don' clar forgot 'is teet', an I doan' 'spec' he'll wan' 'em any more. Steal 'em? No, sah; no, sah! Boss, 'e say 'tak' ole truck 'way. I doan' want 'em 'round 'ere.' Ole truck—umph, umph—why, dat's jes' like findin five dollahs."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Hints on Retouching.

It often happens that there are spots on a negative—caused by specks of dust on the plate, air bubbles in the developer or an unlucky scratch in the handling—which, if not covered in some way, make a black spot on the silver paper and mar the beauty of what would otherwise be a fine picture. With a little practice one can learn to fill up these defects so that they will be scarcely noticeable in the print.

Take a drop or two of the retouching varnish on the end of the finger and rub it lightly and evenly over the places which are to be retouched. Put to dry in a place free from dust. It will be dry enough in three or four hours. Place the retouching frame on a table by a window with a good strong light, close the blind or lower the shade over the upper part of the window and place a sheet of white paper under the frame on the table. Place the negative in the frame, and over it put a piece of opaque paper with a hole an inch or two in diameter opening over the place to be retouched. This also protects the film and shuts off all light except from the points to be treated. Now, if the hole is a large one, take the brush and moisten it and rub a little of the lampblack from the cake of water color on it. Then with the greatest care touch the spot directly in the center with a bit of the paint. Rinse the brush, and, turning it till a fine point is obtained, work the paint carefully toward the edges of the spot, taking care that it does not touch the film, but comes close to it. Let the paint dry, and if the first application has not made the spot of an equal density with the surrounding film repeat the process. If the operation is not successful, the paint can be removed by applying a little turpentine on a soft cloth.—Harper's Round Table.

Eve Tempted With a Banana.

Venerable antiquity hangs about the banana, and by some it is believed to be the fruit which tempted Eve, while others think that the great cluster of grapes brought by Jewish spies from the valley of Eschol—so heavy that two men were required to carry each—were in reality bananas, says an exchange. Chittagong, Philippine islands, Siam and Ceylon were the original homes of this fruit.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 23½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 23 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market dull at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 28¾c, 23¼c; rosin firm, $1.25, $1.30; tar firm, $1.10; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	189
Rosin	531
Tar	82
Crude Turpentine	37

Receipts same day last year.—216 casks spirits turpentine, 324 bbls rosin, 82 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅞c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 7-16	cts.	℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	4¼	"	"
Low Middling	5 7-16	"	"
Middling	5⅞	"	"
Good Middling	6½	"	"

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—1 bale; same day last year, 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN—Firm; 50@52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON—steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Money on call was steady at 1@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer; actual business in bankers' bills 485¾@486 for demand; 484½@484¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 485½ and 487. Commercial bills 483¼. Silver certificates 59@59½. Bar silver 59½. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds were firm; U. S. new 4's, registered, 124; coupon, 124; U. S. 4's 110; do. coupon, 110½; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, 112½; do. 5's, coupon, 112½. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 102.

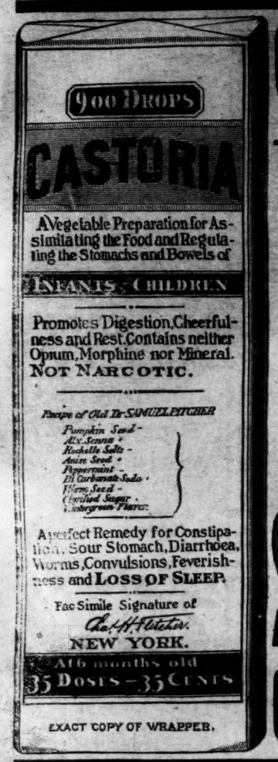
NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet at 26¼@26¾.

CHARLESTON, July 5.—Spirits turpentine steady at 23c bid; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 5.—Spirits turpentine firm at 23½c; sales 300 casks; receipts 2,945 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,356 barrels; receipts 6,485 barrels; closed: A, B, C, D $1 00, E $1 10, F $1 20, G $1 30, H, I $1 40, K $1 45, M $1 50, N $1 60;



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Training Cats.

Says a trainer of cats: "How do I commence training them? Well, I don't care exactly about making my method public property, but I am not averse to telling you this much—that cat's meat and milk form two of the most important factors in the operation. It is a common superstition that cats are stupid animals. I do not think so. They certainly are not so intelligent as dogs. Neither are they so sociable. But once they get to know what is wanted of them they are easily induced to do it to the best of their ability. Kindness and patience go a long way with cats. A little wholesome correction is often good for a dog, but use a whip to a cat for one time only, and even ever so sparingly, and its value as a trick animal is destroyed forever. Cats are simply bundles of nerves covered over with fur, and even an unkind word or a glance from any one they love will cause them acute suffering. Another secret in training cats, or indeed any animal, is never to disappoint them of their promised reward. I remember once while performing in the north of England some time ago walking five miles at 10 o'clock at night in a blinding snowstorm to get my happy family its regular supply of milk. So much obedience, so much cat's meat. That is my rule, and I never vary it."—Providence Journal.

Special Meeting

OF THE

Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF HE SCRETARY OF THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, duly called and held at Room No. 16, Chamber of Commerce building, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board, to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Florence, South Carolina, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of securing the surrender of the lease of the railroad and property of this Company now held by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and for the further purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the consolidation of this Company with the North Eastern and other railroad companies of South Carolina, under the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina and to authorize the consolidation of certain railroads under that name," approved March 5, 1897, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
Secretary.

je 22 21t

STATE OF NORMH CAROLINA,
County of New Hanover.

Armstrong Cator & Co.
vs.
Hanson M. Bowden.

It appearing from the affidavit filed in this cause that a judgment was recovered against the defendant by the plaintiffs at April term 1892 of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, for the sum of $284.66, interest and costs and that three years has elapsed since the entry of said judgment, and that no execution has been issued thereon within three years next preceding this motion. And that the said judgment remains wholly unsatisfied. And it further appearing that the defendant is a non-resident and that he cannot be found, to make service on him, of a motion for leave to issue execution on said judgment;

Now notice is hereby given to the defendant that a motion will be made before me by the plaintiff for leave to issue execution on said judgment on Thursday, the 21st day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., when and where he is required to appear and show cause why said motion should not be granted.

June 21st, 1898. JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Clerk Superior Court New Hanover county.
je 22 4w we

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
je 4 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

The State Normal and Industrial College

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. *Annual Expenses $90 to $130.* Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 300 pupils. *To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1.*

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other information, address
PRESIDENT McIVER,
Greensboro, N. C.
je 15 2w

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

STARCHY FOODS.

How They Should Be Cooked and Who They Are Good For.

Starch forms an important element of human food in every climate except the arctic, where fat, to which starch is somewhat related chemically, takes its place.

In many minds an imperfect idea of what constitutes starchy foods prevails. The various preparations resembling powdered laundry starch and cornstarch, such as arrowroot and farina, form but a small part of the starch eaten. About one-half the bulk of wheat, rye, oats, peas and beans is starch. Of potatoes about one fifth is starch, and of rice and corn about three-fourths.

The digestibility of starch is greatly enhanced by proper cooking. As a general thing, starchy foods are not cooked sufficiently.

Young children especially suffer from insufficiently cooked starchy food. Steamed oatmeal and wheat preparations should be boiled an hour before they are served to children. If fed to children under 2 years of age or to those troubled with stomach disturbance, they should also be strained. When the various cereals are used in the grain, merely hulled and unpulverized, they should be soaked in cold water for several hours and then boiled from two to three hours.

Crackers, in all of which starch is the chief ingredient, may be given to children after they are 18 months old. If eaten between meals, they are best taken with milk.

One reason for the frequent faulty digestion of starchy foods lies in insufficient mastication. The actual digestion of starchy articles should begin in the mouth by a process of thorough mastication; otherwise, since starch is not acted upon in the stomach, they remain practically unaltered and undigested until they have passed from the stomach into the intestine, where digestion of the starchy matter recommences.

Starchy foods, if imperfectly masticated previous to their introduction into the stomach, are liable to a partial fermentation, which interferes with the active digestion of other articles of diet.

Starch is demanded by the system for supplying heat and muscular energy. Outdoor workers can consequently utilize a large quantity of starchy food. Oatmeal, for example, forms an excellent article of everyday diet for them, while those whose occupations keep them sedentary or within doors should partake of it sparingly.—Youth's Companion.

Wouldn't Boil Soft.

When Mrs. Youngwife began housekeeping among the bits of advice that her mother gave to the inexperienced young woman was this:

"As to boiling, remember that the longer a thing boils the softer it gets. Rice, hominy and cabbage are often spoiled by not being boiled enough."

Mrs. Youngwife assimilated the words of wisdom, and the night before her first essay at a breakfast she asked her husband what he would like.

"My dear, eggs are simple and easy to prepare. Boil half a dozen and be sure that they are soft boiled. A hard boiled egg is worse than a cold mince pie."

Mrs. Youngwife smiles sweetly and knowingly, and next morning she was up early, and before George was awake she had the water boiling. An hour later they sat down to the table, and George attempted to open an egg with his knife, but it resisted his efforts even as a thing that is ossified.

"Dear," he said gently, but sorrowfully, "I told you I liked my eggs soft boiled."

Mrs. Youngwife burst into tears.

"I had them boiling 55 minutes by the clock," she sobbed, "but they wouldn't get soft!"—New York Journal.

Imported.

"Ah," said the Jacksonville man, as he sat in his luxurious library, "there's nothing like a good Havana cigar!"

And over in Havana the wealthy Cuban who was smoking turned to a friend and remarked ecstatically: "This is what I call a good cigar. It's a Florida product. I import it myself."—Philadelphia North American.

On nearly every block in Japanese cities is a public oven, where, for a small fee, housewives may have their dinners and suppers cooked for them.

"It's habd," said Uncle Eben, "foh er man ter excuse a boy foh bein as foolish at 18 yeahs ob age as he wah hisse'f at 25."—Exchange.

A COOL HEAD.

The burglars had been very active and bold in their operations in our city, but as the thermometer had marked above the nineties for several days, and I had little of value in my room, I preferred to risk that little and leave my windows open, although of easy access, rather than undergo partial suffocation. If an uninvited guest made his appearance, and I did awake, I could feign sleep and let him take whatever he might find.

"This class of visitors," I reasoned with myself, "do not generally commit personal violence if they can accomplish theft and make good their escape without it."

These were my reflections every night as I undressed and threw myself on my bed, leaving my castle open to the enemy. I had been asleep one night about an hour, when I was awakened by the falling of a small china ornament. Starting slightly and opening my eyes, I saw the gas burning and a tall, broad shouldered man with his back turned toward me, his face looking over his shoulder to see whether the noise had awakened me. My self possession did not, however, forsake me. What followed illustrates the value of presence of mind.

Opposite the side of my bed, and about eight feet from it, was the door of my room, two or three feet from which were the stairs leading to the hall. The burglar must have used a ladder in ascending to the roof, from which he entered the window. It was some 30 feet from the ground and isolated. My plan was not only to escape harm myself, but to effect his capture. I knew the policeman's beat, and he would pass in a short time. Sitting bolt upright then, as I opened my eyes and saw the burglar looking very unpleasantly at me, I said, rubbing my eyes drowsily, although, to tell the truth, I never was more wide awake in my life:

"Hello, John! What are you looking for? Can't you come into my room without making such a confounded noise?"

The fellow, taken somewhat aback at being addressed in this way, said in a low but menacing voice and pointing a revolver at me:

"Shut up! What do you take me for?"

"I took you for John," I replied with a well assumed nonchalance. "But I didn't suppose he was after anything valuable in my room, except one thing, and, by the way, you are the unluckiest fellow in the world."

"How's that?" growled my visitor.

"Well, I have a very good watch, but if you want to get it you must pay a visit to the watchmaker's after you leave here, for I had what I considered the bad, but what now seems the good, fortune to break the spring yesterday and left it for repairs."

"You're a precious cool one," he said, evidently astonished at my indifference.

"What's the use of my getting excited or attempting to resist you? You are armed, and you see I am not. And if you had no weapon your fighting weight must be at least 18 stone, while mine is not more than 9½. I had no idea of interfering with you. If the room were filled with diamonds, I would not lift my finger to save them. Take all you can find. I am going to sleep, so don't make any more noise."

"Hold on!" said the fellow. "Where's your keys?"

"I suppose you want to make as much of a haul as you can," I said. "So look in my pants, hanging over the bedpost there, and you'll find my pocketbook with a few stamps in it."

It was nearly time for the policeman to pass, and I paused to listen. I must in a few moments put my plan into execution.

A glance, quick as lightning, showed me that the key of the door was on the outside.

My listening expression did not escape the sharp and practical ear of my grim visitor. It was a curious scene no doubt, I sitting in my bed in my nightclothes, unarmed, and this stalwart ruffian, pistol in hand, glaring half suspiciously, half ferociously at me and almost in the crouching attitude of a tiger about to spring upon his prey. But there I sat, coolly conversing with him, the necessities of the moment keeping my wits too wide awake to allow my fears to get the upper hand for an instant.

"What are you listening to?" asked the burglar.

"I thought I heard a cry of fire."

In that instant and in the dead stillness of the night I heard the tramp of the policeman. It was still some distance off.

"You will find," I said, "some clothes of mine in the press. They will, however, be too small for you. Good night. The keys are in the middle drawer."

He turned to the drawer indicated, and, as he did so, with one tremendous bound I cleared the space between my bed and the door, slammed the door and locked it upon him. Oblivious of my dishabille, I sprang to the steps. I had two flights to descend and open the door before I could reach the yard, but it was hardly possible for him to descend the ladder more quickly.

Bounding rather than running down stairs, I flung back the bolt and rushed into the yard. He was half way down the ladder. Shouting "Police!" lustily, I seized the ladder at the bottom, and using all my power brought it and the burglar to the ground with a crash. The pistol he held in his hand fell from his grasp. I made a dash for it, and he, springing to his feet like a cat, rushed at me, and as I stooped seized me by the nape of the neck. I turned the pistol upward and pulled the trigger.

It merely snapped—there were no more charges in it. With a terrible oath the baffled villain wrenched the weapon from my grasp and raised it aloft to deal me what might have proved a fatal blow when there was a rush behind him, and he was felled to the ground. The policeman had heard my shout and was just in time to rescue me.

The burglar was soon secured, and in my excitement I was about to relate the story I have told, when the policeman, with a smile, suggested that I might "ketch cold in them clothes."

I then remembered, for the first time since I had sprung from bed, that I was shoeless and stockingless and had nothing on but my nightshirt, and beat a hasty retreat. With a long drawn breath, I took my fine gold repeater, which had such a narrow escape and was not at the watchmaker's, after all, from under my pillow, looked at the hour, turned in and after a little while fell asleep.—Exchange.

Lucky Adam.

Wraggles—Well, Adam was a lucky man.

Barker—In what particular way?

Wraggles—He didn't have to prance around the garden like a blamed idiot holding Eve on a hundred dollar bike!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Recognition.

De Paynt—D'Auber's poster did not win a prize.

De la Pallette—No, but a horse shied at it.—Minneapolis Tribune.

FOR PIC NIC HAMS,

D. S. Sides, Plates, Bellies, Corn, Meal, Hay, Oats, Plow Lines,

HOOP IRON SPIRIT CASKS, NAILS

and everything in groceries, go and see

R. R. STONE & CO.,
or write for prices. je 7 tf

Corn and Meal.

200 Bushels Corn.
600 Bushels Meal.
900 Barrels Flour.
500 Rolls Bagging.
2,000 Bundles Ties.

Also, Hay, Hoop-Iron, Drugs, Peanuts, Tobacco, Snuff, Crackers, Brooms, Buckets, Bags, Molasses and other goods.

D. L. Gore.
ty 2 tf

1793 Bingham School Established in 1793. Maj. R. BINGHAM, A.M., LL.D., Supt. 1898 Military; U.S. Army Officer detailed. ASHEVILLE, N. C.
je 24 2m fr su we

His One Ambition.

He was in the dock. He was in the dock for appropriating the property of his fellow man, and the prosecuting attorney was taking a spin at him.

"So you think you can't help being a thief!"

"Yes."

"Father a thief before you, was he?"

"Yes."

"Mother a kleptomaniac?"

"Easy."

"No other calling congenial to you?"

"Only one, sir."

"And what is that one?"

"I'd like to be a lawyer, sir."—Boston Budget.

Its Attractiveness.

Mr. Daykin—For my part, I can't see anything very artistic about this new rug you've bought.

Mrs. Daykin—You can't? Why, it was the most expensive one they had in the place!—Chicago News.

Almost Human.

"That dog certainly seems almost human at times," said old Mr. Fussy.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Fussy. "He growls over his food quite as much as you do."—Harper's Bazar.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street.

"New-blown" Conceits in Ladies' Summer Furnishings!

Here are the furnishings you need right now—bright with the first flush of newness—most of them brand-new novelties—fresh, crisp—not picked over or handled. They appeal especially to up-to-date

Women of Taste.

Striped Linen Crash at
20c per yard.
White Duck,
10, 12 1-2 and 15c.
40-inch White Victoria Lawn, special
10c.
Remnants of India Linen,
8, 10 and 15c.
Special lot of 20c Organdies, a Bargain at
10c.
35c French Organdies, to close at
25c.
Zephyr Ginghams for Waists at
15c.
Bathing Suits, Bathing Caps, in Gent's, Ladies and Children's Suits from
85c to $5.00.
Caps, 15 to 75c.
Just received 50 pieces of Mattings. Those who wish
Good Matting
will do well to inspects our line.
Full stock of
Mosquito Nets, Hammocks, Trunks and Bags.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

Sole Agents for W. B. CORSETS and STANDARD PATTERNS. je 12 tf

Save Money on Hardware, House Furnishing

by buying from J. W. Murchison. SEASONABLE goods, such as Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers, at prices that will make you open your eyes. COOKING APPLIANCES that for cheapness, convenience and lasting qualities you have never seen equalled; these, too, sold to gain your friendship, not for making money. THERE IS NOTHING in our line that we are not offering almost at sacrifice figures.

Celebrate the Fourth

by resolving to go to Murchison's ALWAYS for all goods in his line.

J. W. MURCHISON,

ORTON BUILDING.
jy 3 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, HELD JUNE 22ND, THE USUAL

Semi-annual Dividend of 3 Per Cent.

Was Declared.

LOCAL STOCKHOLDERS MAY RECEIVE THEIR DIVIDEND CHECK BY CALLING AT THE BANK

J. W. Norwood, President.
je 23 tf

For Stock.

Hay, Oats, Corn, Peas,

Bran and Wheat Meadlings.

Sugars, Coffee, Flour, Molasses

&c., &c.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.

Blue Ridge Springs — The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. F. BROWN.
my 22 2m

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

"THE PEACE MAKERS"

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear in Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

ICE, ICE, ICE,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.
my 12 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 75 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

SEND US

Your Orders for

Flour, Coffee, Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay,

MEAT, &c.

AND GET

BOTTOM PRICES.

D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.
je 12 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address
THE MORNING STAR,
my 23 tf Wilmington N. C.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture AND Mechanic Arts

Will re-open September 1, 1898, with improved equipment in every department. Twenty-three experienced specialists in Faculty. Full courses in Agriculture, Science, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Expenses very moderate.

For catalogues address
Pres. A. Q. HOLLADAY,
je 28 tf. RALEIGH, N. C.

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 269.

Yours, for some of your business,

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
my 22 tf

Ed. Guyon and Wm. C. Moore

May hereafter be found at the Barber Shop of the undersigned, where they are prepared to do all work in their line in a first class manner.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT, Barber.
my 8 tf 11 South Front St.

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours, Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
my 12 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

Foreclosure Sale.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Matthew P. Taylor and wife to the North Carolina Home Building Association, recorded on the Records of New Hanover County in Book 22, page 282, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, in the City of Wilmington, N. C., at the front door of the Court House of New Hanover County, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M, the following described property situate in the City of Wilmington, State of North Carolina, to-wit: Beginning at the northwestern intersection of Second street and Red Cross St., runs thence westwardly with the northern line of Red Cross street 45 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Second street 105 feet to an Alley nine feet in width, thence along said Alley and eastwardly parallel with Red Cross street 45 feet to the western line of Second street, thence southwardly with said line of Second street 105 feet to the beginning. Together with a right of way in, over and to said Alley.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.
je 28 20t

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean
je 2 tf

When Prices Are High and Money Tight

is the very time you need to spend your money WHERE IT WILL BUY THE MOST GOODS. Our Cash Store is that place, and the reasons are so plain that "he who reads may run." We sell exclusively for CASH, and you pay nobody else's bills. We do not have to wait until we can collect accounts before reinvesting, and so can afford to sell on a closer margin than he who credits.

THE KING GROCERY CO.

B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 287. Fourth Street Bridge.
je 29 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
feb 26tf Goldsboro, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S. A. L. — **Vestibuled Limited Trains.** Double Daily Service

Schedule In Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m. Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:25 p. m., Athens 8:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:55 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:23 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:10 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:30 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:30 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:33 p m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:01 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. Je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	7 42 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 13 "
Leave Sanford	12 32 P. M
Leave Climax	2 29 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale	3 56 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 29 "
Leave Rural Hall	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave tokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 10 P. M
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8.00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.
CROATAN .....Saturday, July 9th
Wilmington for New York.
GEO. W. CLYDE .....Friday, July 8th

Steamship Geo. W. Clyde does not carry passengers.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y
jy 3 tf

Mrs. W. E. Mayo

HAS OPENED THE

Ocean View Hotel

For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 2 1m

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:08 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:30 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 8:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:53 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:37 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m. Baltimore 9:06 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 53—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:22. p. m. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:35 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:00 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 3:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.19 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:20 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:45 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:19 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 8:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 9.30 A. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m. Jacksonville 10:25 a. m.

Sunday 12.15 P. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:35 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:30 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:32 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:32 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:25 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 6:30 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9

VOLUME TIGHTLY BOUND

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1898

THE SITUATION IN SANTIAGO.

Inhabitants Panic Stricken Over Fear of Bombardment and Almost Starving.

OUR TROOPS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Tremendous Pressure Being Brought by Foreign Consuls to Induce the Spanish Commander to Surrender the City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—This has been a comparatively quiet night at both the War and Navy Departments. Several dispatches were received by Adjutant-General Corbin from General Shafter, but their contents were not given to the public.

A message received from General Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panic-stricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessaries of life. In one of his cablegrams General Shafter says:

"The town (Santiago) is in a terrible condition as to food. The people are starving. Rice is practically the only staple article of food they have."

Further along, in the same dispatch, Shafter says that the growing food crops in the vicinity of the city have already been utilized by the residents of the city and that the only growing article of food left is a few mangoes.

Speaking of the troops under his command, General Shafter says: "The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch General Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured, says: "All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

General Shafter's statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the vessels of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished and, if they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death, they would have welcomed it, because it insured them good food and plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls resident in the city, in the interests of humanity, to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their home governments, and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender, thereby preventing further loss of life and property. What the result of these negotiations may be, cannot be foretold. The opinion expressed by war officials is that the Spaniards will fight to the last and capitulate only when they are forced to do so. For that reason any delay of offensive action against the city is not regarded in army circles with favor.

WAR WILL CONTINUE.

Spanish Government Will Not Open Negotiations for Peace—The Pope Makes an Appeal.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Daily Chronicle* this morning says: "We learn from a sure source that the Spanish government thinks it impossible to make peace now, because to make peace at present would throw the balance of power in Spain into the hands of the Carlists."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says: "The public is still in favor of prolonged resistance, but excitement is increasing among all classes and strong precautions are being taken in all the large towns, where the garrisons are confined to barracks."

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says: The Pope, it is rumored, telegraphed the queen regent, begging her not to compromise the future of the monarchy by refusing to treat for peace, which after the heroism displayed by the Spanish navy could not be other than honorable."

At the same time the Pope cabled President McKinley—so it is rumored—appealing to American generosity toward "an unfortunate but chivalrous enemy." The Italian foreign office, however, discredits such rumors, and denies that the powers have taken any action.

MADRID, July 5, 11.30 P. M. The cabinet council to-night, after a short discussion, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war, with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba. The government has no news of the bombardment of Santiago and has cabled Governor General Blanco for details of the naval battle.

A GRACEFUL COURTESY.

Permission Given the Captured Admiral to Communicate With His Family.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A graceful courtesy was to day extended to the captured Spanish Admiral, Cervera, by the President. Through General Greely, chief signal officer, permission was sent to Cervera to communicate with his family in Spain by cable. Permission was also granted to other Spanish officers to use the cable to transmit personal messages to friends in Spain. The messages, of course, will be carefully censored and nothing will be allowed to pass that would be of assistance in any manner to the enemy.

The question of what disposition to make of the Spanish prisoners taken by the United States is causing the War Department some perplexity. The matter was under discussion to-day, but Secretary Alger said no conclusion had been reached as to the steps to be taken.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

Bombardment Again Deferred Upon Representations of the Foreign Consuls.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Pending Removal of Non-Combattants. Foreign Warships Permitted by Admiral Sampson to Enter the Harbor to Remove Foreign Subjects.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINES, ONE MILE SOUTH OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 5, 9 A. M.—At noon yesterday, acting under instructions from Washington, Major General Shafter, the commander of the American troops, sent a letter to General Linares, in command of the Spanish forces defending Santiago, demanding the surrender of the city. The message was delivered by Colonel Dorst. Three hours elapsed before the firing could be stopped. General Linares responded promptly with an absolute refusal to surrender.

General Shafter at noon to-day repeated his demand for the surrender of the city and notified General Linares that unless Santiago surrendered, hostilities would be resumed at noon on Tuesday. Up to this evening General Linares has not replied to the second request for the surrender of the city.

Conference with the consuls of the foreign powers has been conducted near General Wheeler's headquarters. The consuls said there were 31,000 men, women and children, foreign subjects, in the city, and they requested a cessation of hostilities in order to enable them to be removed outside Santiago and to be placed under the protection of the United States. This was definitely refused by the American commander, who declined to accept any such responsibility.

The consuls were told that it rested with them to insist upon Gen. Linares' surrender. The conference was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, when the consuls expressed grave doubts as to General Linares' surrender, on account of the false telegrams in regard to Spanish victories and yellow fever among the American troops sent daily to Madrid, which caused the Spaniards to think they dare not surrender and return to Spain. However, the foreign consuls will demand the surrender of the city, but it is doubtful whether they will prevail.

All the negotiations are submitted direct to Washington, thus causing some delay. General Wheeler telephones to General Shafter, and the latter, over the military wire leading from his tent to the cable station at Guantanamo bay, communicates direct with Washington.

No Conclusion Reached.

A courier of the Associated Press, at four o'clock this afternoon, said no conclusion had been reached.

General Shafter denies the existence of a general armistice under the white flag and it is believed hostilities will recommence on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, before which time the exodus of thirty-one thousand foreigners will be accomplished.

The British warships Pallas and Alert and the Austrian warship Maria Teresa have been allowed by Rear Admiral Sampson to enter the harbor of Santiago and remove foreign subjects. One British vessel has already cleared for Kingston, Jamaica.

The Spanish armored cruiser Cristobal Colon has listed on her beam ends on the rocks and it is now practically impossible to save her.

Removing Foreign Residents.

KINGSTON, Ja., July 5, 2:15 P. M.—The British warships Alert and Pallas, the former with fourteen refugees and the latter with 28 and the Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Maria Theresa, with thirty-eight refugees, arrived at Port Roya to-day. They left the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba at 4 o'clock yesterday (Monday.)

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Broke Camp Yesterday and Started From Camp Alger to Reinforce Shafter at Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Second Brigade of the First Division, of the Second Army Corps broke camp at Camp Alger this afternoon and started on its journey to Santiago to reinforce General Shafter's army. The Second Brigade is composed of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts, General Garrelson commanding. The Sixth Massachusetts was the first to get away, going aboard the cars at Dunloring and leaving for Charleston, S. C., shortly after 10 o'clock. The other regiments will depart before daybreak. The Ohio regiment goes to New York where it will embark on the St. Paul, while the Illinois troops go to Charleston, S. C., and with the Massachusetts men will be transported upon the Harvard and Yale. All superfluous baggage was left behind and everything that could be spared was discarded, it being the desire to move the regiments with all possible haste. Only six horses were allowed to a regiment; all others belonging to the brigades being retained here, whence they will be shipped as soon as possible to Tampa, under charge of a commissioned officer, and from there they will be sent later to Santiago.

General Wilson left this afternoon at 5 o'clock, accompanied by his staff.

The First brigade of General Wilson's division broke camp this afternoon and marched to Ringgold, where they will embark early to-morrow for Charleston. The Second brigade will leave early in the morning by the Southern road from Rossville.

Nothing was given out as to the movement of any additional troops.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Recruiting Offices to be Opened at Charlotte and Other Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Recruiting offices for the Third Regiment of Volunteer Engineers are to be established at Richmond, Va., Charlotte, N. C., Savannah, Ga., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Austin, Texas, Albuquerque, N. M., Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark. The rendezvous for the regiment will be at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

The Cruisers Might Have Escaped But for Prompt Action of Commodore Schley.

ENGAGED ALL FOUR OF THEM.

His Flagship, the Brooklyn, Alone, Was in Position to Attack—Cervera Took the Wrong Course in Leaving the Harbor.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, July 4, 6 P. M., via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Tuesday morning, July 5, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 5, 2 P. M.—After a chase of sixty miles to the westward, the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had run ashore and had hauled down her flag. Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board of her, and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

Commodore Schley.

During the chase a clever manœuvre by Commodore Schley, in heading due west to Cape Caney, while the Cristobal had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon, and, perhaps the other three Spanish armored cruisers, would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor and the commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire; but, from the beginning to the end of the fight, the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

One man, George Henry Ellis, was killed on board the Brooklyn. His head was blown off by a shell. One other man, J. Burne, was injured on board her. The Brooklyn was struck half a dozen times, but no injury was done to any of the other American ships.

The Spanish Ships.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, afternoon, via Port Antonio, and Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, July 5th, noon.—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon. The minority said that destruction was sure, as many of the firemen had mutinied and the best men in the fleet were worn out by serving the guns in the shore batteries.

Early on the morning of the sortie, careful observation was taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, or if possible Havana, the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward. Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chaparral near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing as no accurate estimate of the loss to the Spanish fleet was obtainable.

It is claimed that one shell killed 100 men on the Vizcaya, raking the vessel fore and aft.

Cervera's Exclusive Statement.

The first and only statement concerning the recent naval battle made by the Spanish commander, Admiral Cervera, was to a correspondent of the Associated Press on board the battleship Iowa. It was as follows: "I would rather lose my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in an harbor. It was the only thing left for me to do."

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Debate Upon Hawaiian Resolutions in the Senate—General Deficiency Bill Discussed in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions continued in the Senate to-day. Three speeches were made. Mr. Hoar, Massachusetts, in advocating annexation, made a notable appeal against any policy of general territorial expansion as a sequence to the war. Senator Lindsay, Kentucky, opposed the resolutions, directing his attack principally against their constitutionality.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 5.14 P. M adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House devoted four hours today to a debate on the Pacific railroad issue, brought out by the Senate amendment to the General Deficiency bill. The partial conference report on the General Deficiency bill, covering all items but this, was adopted.

The House adjourned at 4.57 P. M.

TRAIN ROBBED.

The Rio Grande Southern Held up by Three Men.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICO, COL., July 4—The Rio Grande Southern train was held up at Stoney Creek, twenty miles west of Rico, at 10:10 o'clock this morning by three men, supposed to be Mexicans. The train had stopped for water when the hold-ups appeared. The train was placed under guard after which two robbers went through the cars relieving the passengers of about $500. They were evidently amateurs and got but a small part of the money on the train. The express and mail cars were unmolested.

Clegg, Wright & Co., manufacturers of umbrellas, New York, have made an assignment. The assets and liabilities are each about $100,000. Failure attributed to ruinous competition.

PRESIDENT SENDS INSTRUCTIONS.

Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to Confer As to a Joint Attack.

FULL CO-OPERATION DESIRED.

No Word Received as to the Determination Reached by the Commanders of the Army and Navy—Believed Admiral Will Enter Harbor.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, July 5.—As a result of the cabinet meeting to-day instructions were sent by the President to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon Santiago. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present the land bombardment by General Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet, that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet. Up to the close of office hours to-day no word had come either to the War or Navy Department, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference. At the same time it is the expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not instruction, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the admiral and the general continue to be the supreme officials in authority, and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

Ships Can Enter the Harbor.

There is said to be no obstacle, so far as navigation is concerned, to the entrance into the harbor of the American fleet. The Cristobal Colon, which cleared the Merrimac and got out of the harbor Sunday, drew twenty-three feet, three inches, which is within seven inches of the draft of the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, and is greater than the draft of the battleship Texas. Moreover, the Navy Department has known for the last ten days that the neck of the channel was open, despite the sinking of the Merrimac, and that there was a clear seaway of six fathoms, through which any ship in our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except from submarine mines, or from the shore batteries. As to the mines, little account is taken of them since the Spanish fleet passed over them. The Spaniards are in the habit f using contact mines, so that there is little likelihood of there being mines operated by electric connection with the shore.

The Forts and Batteries

have been badly weakened by the constant fire of the fleet for many weeks past, and while still a factor, they are greatly disabled. Once up to the city the fleet and army could combine in a terrific double fire. No less than 292 heavy guns could be trained from the American warships on the city, and at the same time the big seige guns which it is expected have been brought to the front of Shafter's line would rain down a torrent of steel from that quarter. The seige guns throw shells of 135 pounds. Aside from them are four Morton howitzers and a large number of small howitzers. These are in the heavy artillery, while the light artillery embraces a great number of guns of 32 calibre. Combined, this fire from land and sea would be terrific in effect.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late to-day that one of General Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period, until their respective colonies could be removed. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents before the bombardment begins. The activity of the consuls at Santiago has led to no diplomatic complication thus far, and the authorities here feel that nothing of that nature will develop.

Cervera's Fleet.

The State Department to-day took occasion to dispel some of the Spanish illusions over the escape of Admiral Cervera's fleet. It seems that Madrid is not alone in the belief that the fleet made a handsome sortie from Santiago and left the American ships far in the rear. To-day a cablegram came from United States Minister Lunis, at Caracas, saying the Spanish residents there were glorifying over the Spanish naval victory. The minister was informed briefly that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed, the admiral made prisoner, and that Gen. Shafter had demanded the surrender of the city.

Watson's Squadron.

The definity official report reaching here to-day that the Spanish fleet had entered the Suez Canal made no change in the plans of the Navy Department as to sending Commodore Watson's squadron to the coast of Spain. Secretary Long said it would start at the earliest possible moment but he did not care to give the day of departure.

The annihilation of the Spanish fleet continues to be an absorbing topic among naval officials, and they are giving most generous praise to Commodore Schley for the notable manner in which he directed the fight, when the immediate command fell to his lot. The Commodore's friends have long predicted that if he secured an opportunity he would render good account of the fighting ability of the American navy and they are glad this opportunity was afforded. It is one more, and perhaps the greatest achievement, in a long line with which Commodore Schley's name has been associated, others including the relief of the Greeley Arctic expedition and the command of the Baltimore at Valparaiso when war was imminent as a result of a mob attack on the American bluejackets.

EN ROUTE TO CHARLESTON.

Troops to Reinforce General Shafter at Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.—The cruisers Yale and Columbia arrived off Charleston bar this morning. They come to carry an expedition of 2,500 soldiers to reinforce General Shafter. The troops are en route to the city and will arrive here to-morrow. They will be commanded by Major General John H. Wilson. One thousand will come from Camp Thomas and the remainder from Camp Alger.

AT THE FRONT WITH SHAFTER.

Great Rejoicing at the News of the Destruction of Admiral Cervera Squadron.

A SKIRMISH WITH OUTPOSTS.

Gen. Chaffee Wounded—A Night Sortie by the Spaniards Repulsed—Daring Sharpshooters — Horrible Features—Our Killed and Wounded

By Cable to the Morning Star.

AT THE FRONT, HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL SHAFTER'S ARMY, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 3rd, via Kingston, Jamacia, July 4.—Early in the day a man on the lookout had reported that the Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Cervera, had sailed out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, but it was not until late this afternoon that the result was known at the front.

As the word of the magnificent victory flew from sentry to sentry along the firing lines, and was shouted to the companies, regiments and brigades, a great cheer swept down the line of weary men, which gathered force as it went, until the rattle of the musketry was drowned in the roar from glad American throats. The news flashed back into the underbrush, where the reserves lay, and the men almost stampeded in their enthusiastic desire to get to the front. The cheering continued through the evening, as the details of the fight came in. The men could not have displayed more enthusiasm had the victory been their's instead of the navy's.

Gen. Chaffee Wounded.

Although the firing continued all day between the outposts, very little damage was done on either side. General Chaffee was wounded slightly, a rifle bullet cutting through his foot, but he will not be compelled to leave the field.

The only severe firing during the day occurred when the Spanish fleet was leaving the harbor. The enemy evidently attempted to divert the attention of our troops, but the Americans responded so willingly, that the fire soon ceased, and was only resumed at intervals during the remainder of the day.

A Night Sortie.

La t night the only aggressive movement the Spaniards made resulted in their severe defeat.

At about 10 o'clock the enemy came out of the breaches about the city walls in large force and dashed straight for the American lines. In one or two places our men fell back from their position, but quickly rallied and drove the enemy back pell mell into their own ditches. The Spanish losses must have been frightful, as they were exposed to a terrific fire for a quarter of an hour. The losses on the American side were very light, as our soldiers lay in the rifle pits and had every advantage.

The most daring of the Spanish forces are the sharp-shooters. They take their positions almost at the wall and from the dense tree-tops do execution with smokeless powder, making it difficult to locate them. Several times they have shot into General Shafter's tent, which is several miles from the front, and they have infested the trail for ten miles between Juragua and the outposts.

One of the most horrible features of the war is that dozens of men have been killed as they lay in litters, and that surgeons wearing the emblem of the Red Cross Society upon their arms have been the special object of attack.

Our Killed and Wounded.

The number of killed and wounded for the week reaches to-night about eighteen hundred. No effort is apparently being made by our officers to expedite the listing of the casualties and not one fifth of the total names are known even to the commanding officers. Already eight hundred cases have been handled at the hospital here because of the overflow from the hospitals at the front. All the wounded here are recovering.

There has been only one death since the hospital was established, that of private Meyers, of the Sixth infantry, which occurred to-day. He was shot through the body. Adjutant Wood of the Ninth cavalry, who was shot through the face, and who was not expected to recover, is improving rapidly and will be sent to Key West next week.

There has been much conjecture today as to whether Lieutenant M. A. Mabon of the Ninth cavalry, who is the acting topographical officer of the staff, made the maps of the trails before Friday's battle. He has been at work ever since most of the time in and around the Spanish lines. He has almost always refused an escort, and though he has been shot at several times, he has not been wounded. Thursday, while out with two men he encountered a detachment of ten Spaniards and an officer and took all prisoners. A total of 290 prisoners were captured in battle at Caney on Friday, of whom 45 were regular Spanish soldiers in uniforms, two officers, and the remainder armed residents of the town. Nine wounded men were left in the blockhouse, attended by a native physician. The other prisoners were brought to Juragua to-day in charge of Captain McArthur and two companies of the Thirty-third Michigan regiment and camped along the railroad. The Cubans followed the captives in great crowds and hurled epithets at the frightened captives. All the soldiers belonged to the Twenty-ninth Spanish regulars and expected to be killed.

The Spanish made a desperate attack upon our left shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday night. The assault was directed at the position that had been carried by General Kent's men. The Spaniards left the trenches and charged across the open, striking heavily upon General Wikoff's brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth infantry. The were reinforced by a heavy fire all along their line of guns and batteries and succeeded in driving some of our men from the trenches, but the heavy fire the Americans in turn poured in staggered the Spanish line and sent it reeling backward with heavy loss. The Americans advanced from the trenches for the first time, and while the Spaniards were in the open some of the Gatlings on the extreme left did terrible execution.

Casualties Not Heavy.

The casualties among our men were not heavy. General Hawkins was shot in the foot. Over two hundred additional wounded were taken to the rear during the night, one batch consisting of 120.

Under General Shafter's orders the battle was reopened at 5 o'clock this morning along the whole line. At this writing the sound of the firing is like the long roll of machine guns, punctuated by the heavy booms of the Spanish batteries.

The recruits were ordered to the front to-day. Our loss has now reached 1,700 killed and wounded. Part of the night attack was directly opposite the station of the Third and Sixth cavalry.

Capt. Bowden, of the Third cavalry, went out with a working party at 1 A. M. to straighten the line of entrenchments between Gen. Chaffee's brigade on the right and Gen. Kent's division on the left. Whether there was an accident is not known, but he clashed in the dark with the Spanish who were advancing in front of the working party, and was obliged to retire. Rollo, of Troop E, was killed and Poole, of Troop E, wounded. The Spanish did not advance close enough to draw the fire of the American main line. The action lasted about eighteen minutes and went on simultaneously at other points on our front. The Spanish loss could not be ascertained.

Our Losses in the Fighting.

The fighting during the last two days has cost the American army seventeen hundred men. This estimate is made by the surgeons at division headquarters after careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals.

The list of wounded, as made up at the division headquarters, is very large in proportion to the list of those killed outright. Probably less than one hundred all told of the number of wounded have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

Considering the fact that not over twelve thousand men were engaged on our side, and that not all of those were actually under fire, the percentage of loss is very heavy. The slaughter was brought about mainly by the gallantry with which our troops advanced into the open ground in the face of a heavy fire from the Spanish entrenchments and rifle-pits. Our men generally had an opinion that the Spaniards could not shoot, and many, it must be confessed, thought they would not fight. Both impressions were erroneous; particularly the latter. The Spanish have fought with great determination and bravery. The returns show that a number of regiments suffered very heavily, the 71st New York being the worst cut up of the volunteer regiments, and the 13th and 6th regular infantry suffering most among the regulars, with the 7th and 16th infantry close in the race for glory. In some companies of the 13th regiment one-third of the men are gone and there are companies in that regiment now entirely without officers. In the 6th infantry more than one-third of the officers are gone, only one field officer, Major Minor, being left.

THE NEWS IN MADRID.

Announcement of Destruction of Cervera's Squadron Produces Painful Impression—Signs of Civil War.

MADRID, July 5, 8 P. M.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated and that the Oquendo was burned and the Infanta Maria Teresa sunk and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war. The dispatch containing the information has not yet been fully deciphered.

LONDON, July 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Admiral Cervera's family have received a telegram, professedly from him, stating that he is a prisoner, but its authenticity is doubted.

"The following is the only official dispatch the government has received since yesterday: 'At dusk last night there reached the Socapa battery seven ship-wrecked men from the torpedo boat destroyers. They said the Infanta Maria Teresa was steaming in a damaged condition behind Point Buzer, out of sight of town, and that the Almirante Oquendo was afire. Subsequently other sailors, I do not know how many, got ashore and confirmed the above. The enemy attacked our forces during the morning, causing us a loss of seven wounded. Colonel Escarios' column has arrived.'"

The dispatch goes on to describe the intervention of the foreign consuls at Santiago and the offer of the Americans to delay bombardment on the morning of July 5th, provided the Spaniards refrained from attacking them. It concludes with the words: "I have agreed."

Noon. There is much comment here over the news of the departure of the foreign warships from Manila at the moment of the arrival there of the American reinforcements. Only two German, two French and four British warships now remain at Manila and people are asking if international politics have undergone a change and if the Americans are to be given a free hand in the Philippine islands.

The news received here that the British consul at Hong Kong has sent a dispatch boat to Manila for the purpose of informing Rear Admiral Dewey of the fact that Admiral Camara's squadron had traversed the Suez canal, is much commented upon, and the newspapers assert that the Egyptian and British authorities purposely placed obstacles in the way of Admiral Camara's departure in order to delay his arrival at Manila as long as possible, adding that the British have been more scrupulous in maintaining the neutrality of the Suez canal than they were when they allowed a steamer to leave Hong Kong laden with arms for the Manila insurgents.

LONDON, July 6.—The Madrid correspodent of the *Times* says: "Dispatches received from American sources reporting the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, which the morning papers considered wild exaggeration, and consequently held back, have now been published in special editions. They are generally regarded as substantially true, and have produced a most painful impression among all classes, but there is perfect tranquility. I perceive no symptoms of dangerous popular excitement."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, telegraphing Tuesday night, says: "Disorder is spreading among the military; the crowds in the city are getting riotous, and everywhere signs are apparent that that population is for civil war. Marshal Martinez Campos and the Captain General of Madrid have held long consultations as to ways and means of preserving order."

ROME, July 5.—There have been several conferences during the last few days between Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State and Monsignor Merry del Val, Spanish ambassador to the Vatican.

The Italia assumes that Spain may again intend to ask the Pope to intervene in behalf of peace.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 2.

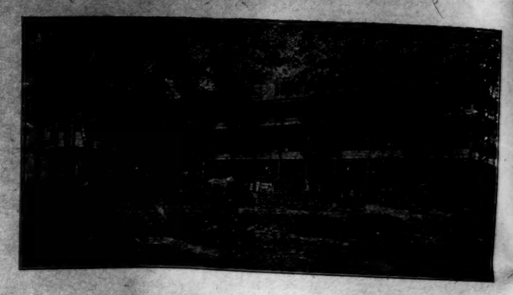
Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

New York—New York, 2; Boston, 5.

Washington—Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 2.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* reports that unusual precautions are being taken with a view to a possible rising in Spain.

For Health and Pleasure



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Sale begins Monday, June 20th, at 11 o'clock and each day thereafter until entire stock is sold.

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je 19 tf

COMMODORE SCHLEY.

Resolution Tendering Thanks of Congress Introduced in the House of Representatives.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Representative Berry, of Kentucky, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day introduced the following joint resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the third of July last."

The resolution was referred to the naval affairs committee.

Mr. Berry, in speaking to his resolution, said: "I propose that the officer to whom the glory is due shall be recognized. Schley is the real hero of the incident. He and the brave band of officers and men under his immediate direction are the ones who achieved the victory and all the honor should be given them."

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

General Lee Paraded the Troops of His Command.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 5.—Amid a downpour of rain which continued incessantly from start to finish, the troops stationed at Camp Cuba Libre paraded the streets of Jacksonville this afternoon, headed by General Fitzhugh Lee and his staff, who afterward reviewed the boys. Eleven regiments were in line, and the streets along the route of the procession were lined with people who stood under awnings and umbrellas in the drizzle. The soldiers were greeted with hearty applause during the entire line of march. The spectacle of so many troops marching along was not witnessed in Jacksonville before during the present generation and is not likely to be again. It was a sight well calculated to inspire enthusiasm, and despite the dampness the ardor was not lessened. The bands played the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" as they marched along and cheers rose from thousands of throats.

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Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

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Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 P. M.

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